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The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Light variable winds, mainly from a southerly quarter, fine, apart from widely scattered early morning showers.
1 p.m. Observations: Barometric pressure, 1004.5 mbs. 20.08 in. Temperature, 81 deg. F. Dew point, 61 deg. F. Relative humidity, 70. Wind direction, East by North. Wind force, 1 knot. High water, 4 ft. 4 in. at 4.50 p.m. Low water, 3 ft. 3 in. at 9.25 p.m.

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VOL. III NO. 189

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1948.

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Babe Ruth In Critical Condition

New York, Aug. 11.—Babe Ruth today took a turn for the worse and is in critical condition at the Memorial Hospital for cancer and allied diseases. The hospital where Babe has been treated during the past six weeks announced that his condition has suddenly become critical. All the time the home run king had a high fever and congestion in his lungs but still he was able to smile at his friends. When word got out that baseball's greatest slugger was worse, his fans gathered in the hospital halls and in the street outside—grown men in sports shirts and kids from the streets who are too young to know Ruth except as a baseball legend but who worship him more than they do the stars of today.

FAMILY AT BEDSIDE
Shortly after 3 p.m. Dr. Hayes Martin announced Ruth's condition as being "still critical." While the fans waited downstairs, Babe's family stayed at his bedside. What may have been Ruth's last public appearance took place on June 13 when he participated with other former Yankees stars in the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Yankee Stadium, the "house that Ruth built." He was so hoarse from his throat ailment then that hushed fans barely could hear him when he spoke over the loudspeaker system.—United Press.

NEWSPAPERMEN COMING HERE

Canton, Aug. 11.—A group of economic and financial journalists in Canton is reported to be planning a visit to Hongkong to study aspects of the British Colony's economic and financial affairs. This journalistic mission, which will probably be made up of 10 newspapermen, hopes to be able to leave for Hongkong next week, it is reported.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Berlin Crisis In Perspective

THE "Berlin Crisis," particularly in view of the current discussions in Moscow, can only be seen clearly in perspective. It did not spring sharply into being as a result of the introduction of a new currency in the Western Zone, or the decision of the six-power London conference in favour of the establishment of a German administration in the West. For two years and more quadripartite administration of Berlin had functioned better than any other quadripartite organization, and in spite of obvious difficulties the Kommandatura (the inter-Allied governing authority) worked well enough. The reason was that it had to work. If the Allied Control Council for all Germany failed to agree on this or that each C-in-C could keep things running in his own zone. But if the Kommandatura broke down there would be the danger of chaos—for no one of the four commandants had any individual authority. What then brought about the Berlin Crisis which the three Allied envoys, now in Moscow are so desperately trying to solve? The record leaves no doubt. When the London session of the Foreign Ministers broke down, the Soviet Government decided to try and force the Western allies out of the capital and to merge it in the Soviet zone. Action followed the propaganda campaign, beginning with the sabotage of the Kommandatura. First the Soviet representatives ceased attending later when they did turn up they

ALLIES FREEZE SOVIET MARKS IN WEST BERLIN

Retaliation For Russian Action

Berlin, Aug. 11.—The western powers took the offensive in the east-west economic war in Berlin tonight, freezing all east mark (Russian sponsored) accounts in western banks. The development came after days of marking time in apparent anticipation of an agreement in the Moscow talks.

An official statement said the action was necessary because the Russian created Deutsche Noten Bank had refused to release accounts of firms in western Berlin unless they promised to do business only in east marks.

Many western sector firms had been unable to meet their payrolls as a result of the Soviet action. The Western military governments had been forced to assist these firms by arranging credits for them.

Inside the blockaded city, Germans massed in a square in the United States sector tonight and appealed to the western powers not to make a settlement with Moscow at their expense.

Along the border of the Soviet-Western zones, coal trains have been massing, ready to speed to Berlin if four power talks at Moscow result in lifting the Soviet blockade. U.S. transport officials said that 20 trains are waiting in the Elanover area about 75 miles west of the Marneborn link which the Russians declared closed six weeks ago for "technical repairs."

Plans are ready to divert other coal cargoes to the West as soon as a break comes in the talks. A report of food shortages in the Russian zone appeared today in a Soviet licensed newspaper. Mr. A. Miller, member of the State Parliament in Saxony in the Russian zone said "We have bitter need for improvement of our food situation because our physical reserves have long since been spent."

PHONES MAY BE CUT

Berlin, Aug. 11.—The Allied authorities today feared that Russia might be preparing to cut the Allied telephone and telegraph service between Berlin and the Western occupation zone in a drastic tightening of the blockade. Such action would compel the Western Allies to rely on radio alone in communications with their occupation zones.

The Russian-licensed news agency, ADN, alleged that the American Army had cut the three main telephone cables serving the Russian

Zone. The American authorities do not know of any such action. However, it was understood that Russia was completing new lines laid outside the Soviet sector, hence it was believed the ADN allegation might be a build-up for execution of the Soviet threat, made long ago, to cut Allied telephone and telegraph communications.—United Press.

VIRTUAL DEADLOCK

London, Aug. 11.—The Moscow negotiations between the Western Allies and Russia reported today have been virtually deadlocked for two weeks.

A well-informed diplomatic source said the Western envoys expected to see the Soviet Foreign Minister (Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov) tomorrow evening and a break, one way or the other, could come then.

However, in advance of this meeting, diplomatic informants expressed the belief that it would take another week of exchanges. It was understood that Russia had refused so far to meet the primary conditions of the Western powers: 1. That they will not negotiate while the blockade of Berlin continues.

2. That Russians must recognise their right to be in Berlin and to remain there.

The informant said that until these conditions were met, all talk of a meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers was premature.—United Press.

CRUCIAL MOMENT

London, Aug. 11.—The Western powers will answer Russia's formula for a Berlin settlement at a Kremlin meeting—possibly on Thursday—which may involve the success or failure of the Moscow talks, diplomatic informants reported today. Anglo-American-French diplomats will see Russia's V.M. Molotov for the fifth time in two weeks.

It may be the last get-together in the present phase of East-West exchanges over Berlin's—and Germany's—immediate future.

Or it may open the way for new Big Four talks about a German and maybe a European settlement of the quarrels between the Communists and non-Communist powers.

At all events, diplomatic sources on Monday who have followed the Moscow exchanges from the inside agree it will be a "crucial" affair in a world of critical situations. The agreed four power silence on the Kremlin deliberations still prevents British Foreign Office spokesmen from commenting on the present phase of negotiations.

But it is clear that the cautious optimism which was apparent here a week ago has been tempered to a mood of "wait and see"—Associated Press.

Flood Relief For Kwangtung

Canton, Aug. 11.—The Flood Relief Commission here is reported to have granted over CNY10,000 million for the repair of flood-damaged dykes and dams in several Kwangtung districts. It appears, however, that the application for the sum now granted was made some time ago and that rising prices have depreciated its value. Therefore, it is understood, a request to considerably increase the grant has been made.—Reuter.



Bobby Reed, a member of the British Sea Cadet Corps, gets an autograph from Brenda Helsler, U.S. Olympic free style swimmer from San Francisco, at the Wembley pool. —AP Picture.

U.S. Search For Military Stockpiles

China May Assist

Washington, Aug. 11.—The Economic Co-operation Administration today said that China, Malaya, Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies would benefit from the United States campaign to secure new supplies of scarce materials for military stockpiling.

The ECA is authorised to barter or buy from the Marshall Plan nations and their Colonies goods needed for American defence raw material reserves.

A mission will leave for Paris on Saturday to discuss development of resources in European and Far Eastern territories. The Stillman Mission in China already has investigated the possibility of increasing production there.

China's aid programme is separate from the European Recovery plan. The ECA hopes to get rubber and tin from Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and Indo-China.

CHINA PROGRAMME

In the case of China, the United States wants additional supplies of tin, tungsten and antimony. The ECA said Mr. Stillman had sent his experts as far as Yunnan Province to examine mines.

The ECA said the China programme had two parts:

1. Short-term purchases. These will be made directly by the United States Federal Bureau of Supply and will not come out of ECA funds.

2. Long-term development, in which the ECA will participate. Their funds will be out of China's US\$275,000,000 programme and out of the local currency fund.

ECA said the strategic material programme is connected with the China loan programme. The idea would be to require China to earmark dollars earned by the sale of strategic materials for payment of ECA loans.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

Transportation is a problem, however, as well as actual improvement of mines there. Some ECA experts are cautious about how much strategic material the United States can get from China. The Commerce Department said no Chinese anti-miney was shipped to the United States in 1947, although some had been shipped this year.

China exported 6,000,000 pounds of tin to the United States in 1947, when total United States imports of that metal were 55,000,000 pounds. China exported 2,314,000 pounds of tungsten to the United States in 1947 out of total United States quantity imports of 7,000,000 pounds.

United States antimony imports in 1947 were 30,000,000 pounds.—United Press.

At Wembley Pool

Industries Threatened

Shanghai, Aug. 12.—The fear that some 40 per cent of local industries will have to close doors if the forthcoming semi-monthly cost of living index registers an increase of 200 per cent as rumoured was expressed by the Bureau of Social Affairs Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Chao Pan-fu, yesterday.

The new index will be issued on Sunday, and reports are current that it will show a rise of between 200 and 400 per cent owing to the big increases in public utility rates and certain commodities, compared with a fortnight ago.

As almost all firms pay their employees on the basis of the index, any major jump in the figure would hit hard those plants and businesses merely hanging on in hopes that better times are to come soon.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS ACTIVE

Singapore, Aug. 11.—The Malayan Police announced that armed insurgents shot and killed three estate labourers and critically wounded a Chinese labour contractor on three Johore estates last night.

Police said arrests of suspected insurgents on the mainland and the Malayan peninsula during the last 24 hours totalled 38.

The Federation of Malaya Acting High Commissioner, Sir Alec Newbould, in a Malayan language broadcast today, appealed for a united front against the insurgents by all races in Malaya.

He predicted that "Malaya will then emerge stronger and united and progress to the mutual advantage of all her loyal people."—Associated Press.

Soviet Embassy Official Named As Payoff Man By Woman Ex-Spy

Washington, Aug. 11.—Elizabeth Bentley, confessed Communist agent, today named Anatoli Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy here, as the payoff man for the Red spy ring whose tentacles allegedly reached into the White House.

It was the first public charge linking the Russian Government directly to the Communist spy ring being pressed by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Miss Bentley swore Gromov paid her for her services. The money was turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Soviet Embassy said its attitude was "out of town" and no one else could comment on the Bentley charge.

Bernadotte Warns He Will "Get Tough"

ANGERED BY ARAB-JEW TRUCE BREACHES

Jerusalem, Aug. 11.—Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Palestine Mediator, today sent his chief Jerusalem Observer to report to the Security Council a few hours after warning both sides that he would get "tough" over breaches of the truce.

The Observer, Colonel Frank Bogley, was leaving for the United States after one of the noisiest nights—punctuated by the bangs of mortars and guns—Jerusalem has known since the second truce began nearly four weeks ago.

Count Bernadotte declared earlier today that if the shelling and mortar fire did not stop he would "bring the situation to the attention of the Security Council. I am not joking," he said. "I want both sides to know that I can be tough."

There was no indication where the fighting took place in Jerusalem last night, but it was believed to have been near the Old City, where the Arab Legion and Jewish forces face each other at close range.

At a 90-minute conference today, Dr. Bernard Joseph, Jewish Governor of Jerusalem, told the Mediator that the simplest way to avoid destruction of the city would be the withdrawal of the Arab Legion.

The local Arabs had not been fighting, he said, and it was "a clear case of aggression."

ORDERS EVACUATION

The Mediator today ordered the evacuation by the Jews of Ajlun and Hirkat Buzza, villages and Hill 302, overlooking the Latrun-Bemankhalil road, north of Jerusalem.

The Jews claimed that they occupied the sector before the truce, however, and challenged Count Bernadotte's ruling.

Count Bernadotte was returning tonight to Haifa, whence he will leave for Sweden on Friday.

Jews who "illegally left" Iraq for Palestine and had not returned to Iraq will be tried by court martial, Reuter's Baghdad Correspondent learned today.

In Cyprus, eight British troops and an Australian officer—all dressed in Arab Army uniform—landed at Famagusta from a destroyer after having been expelled by the Lebanese Government, according to an official statement at Nicosia, reported by Reuter.

They will be sent home as soon as possible, the statement said.

AZZAM PASHA'S CABLE

Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, in a telegram to the Security Council alleged, according to reports reaching Count Bernadotte's Headquarters, that the Jews had burned 28 Arab villages alive.

The telegram was said to read: "It has come to my knowledge from an authentic source that after the fall of El Tera, Jewish forces carried away 28 inhabitants to another section of the front, where they were burned alive by setting fire to their clothes saturated in petrol."

"This also occurred during the present cease-fire order."

The Soviet writer, Mr. Davydov, said in the Government organ Izvestia today that Count Bernadotte had submitted a new Palestine plan which envisaged placing Palestine under the rule of a British puppet—King Abdullah, of Transjordan.

The writer said that the Palestine struggle had been aggravated by "the unequivocal policy of Britain

inspiring and nourishing Arab aggression on the one hand and the double dealing of the United States seeking an opportunity to revise the General Assembly's decision on the other."

"It is in this light that the sudden zigzags in American policy on Palestine should be seen," Reuter.

ALL NIGHT FIRING

Jerusalem, Aug. 11.—Guns and artillery boomed from midnight until dawn today in the heaviest fighting in the Holy City since the United Nations ceasefire was imposed.

The unofficial battle reached its height when thousands of rounds of rifle shots and automatic weapons fire resounded. Artillery, seemingly from a distance, could be heard throughout the city.

Official Jewish sources said Arabs, who continue to violate the truce, attacked Jewish positions on Mount Zion from the old-walled city.

Most of the fighting was in the nearby hills and outskirts. Many bullets whizzed through streets in the centre of the town, however.—Associated Press.

Fear Of Famine In Hunan

Canton, Aug. 11.—The fear of famine has spread throughout Hunan Province and in Singing, a county in the south-west of the Province, the people have staged a hunger strike to attract the attention of the authorities to their sufferings, according to a report just received in Canton.

The report says that harvesting time is being faced with deep gloom owing to the widespread destruction of crops by the worst flood in 20 years.

The county chief of Singing is said to have fled for fear of his life and the city itself is reported to be in confusion. Disorders are also reported to have broken out in neighbouring countries with hungry people surrounding the homes and offices of Government officials.—Reuter.

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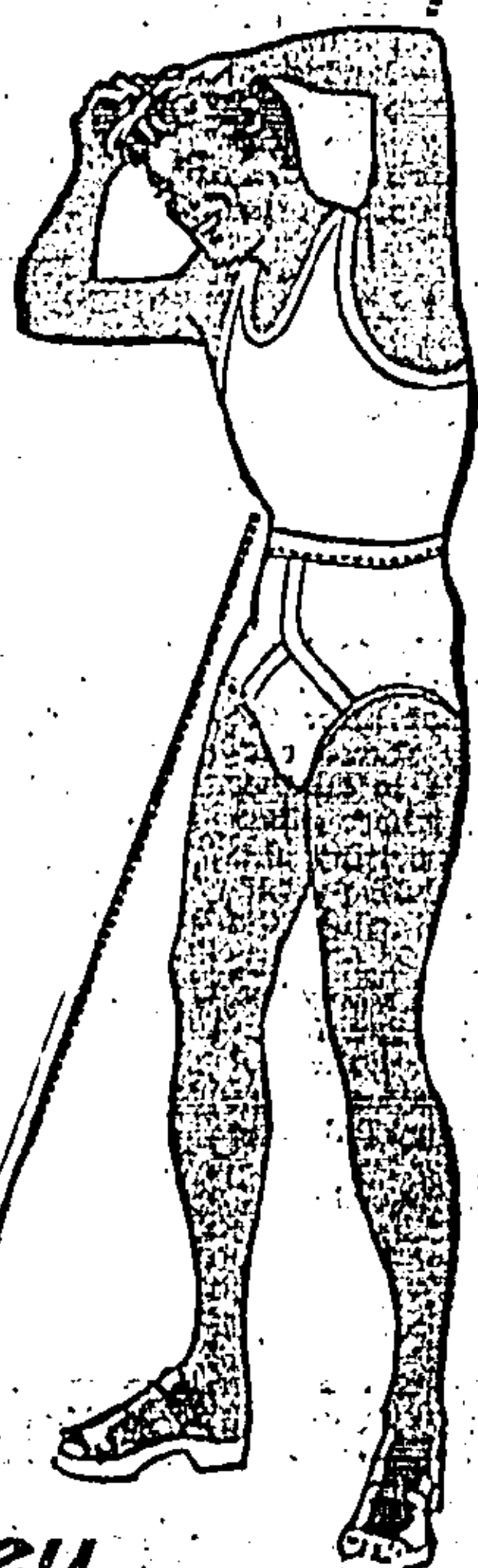
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WOMANSENSE

MAGDA, HELGA
BRING THE ZARAPEAnd seven girls from Italy
a new-style play-suit

"ATHLETIC or national?"—that's a typical phrase from the new international language that the Olympic girls talk at their 12-countries camp at Southlands Training College, Wimbledon.

"Natacioh" spells glamour where the Mexicans are concerned.

It would be hard to find two more avelte and lovely avim-mers than ash-blond Magda Brueggemann, aged 18, and 17-year-old Helga Diederichsen,

FROM BERMUDA
On to the camp cleaners are
chaperon Dorothy Haywood and,
with her blazer, Phyllis Light-
bourn.

both tall, curly-headed uni-versity students from Mexico City.

They have brought a new fashion with them—and that's the ZARAPE, handwoven, rainbow-striped wool rug.

The Indians wear it back home, but here it protects the two Mexican lovelies from the English weather.

New we know
Helga and Magda find little ap-pel in the extra rations provided for the teams. "Every day it is lamb, lamb, lamb, and then more lamb," was how they put it.

But they added, "It's a good thing we came. Now we know how tough life is in England."

Dress designers seeking a new "New Look" for London fashions found Southlands Training College an education for them, too.

And not for sports clothes only. On the college lawn an exotic athlete was putting in some practice for the relay race.

Her costume—white, frilly bro-derie anglaise blouse, ankle-length billowing skirt of the same material in black, piped with little white frills.

This was red-haired Betty Kretschmer, 19-year-old Chilean. At home in Santiago she left her husband and one-year-old son, to take her first look at London and run for Chile in the 100 metres and relay Olympic races ("In shorts, not Broderie Anglaise").

Among the most striking sports fashions around the college were

the royal blue, knitted two-piece play-suits which the team of seven newly-arrived Italian girls wear for training.

The light-legged ski-pants had zip-fasteners so that they could be tucked up to plus-four length.

It was quite a sight for the locals when they took their first training run on Wimbledon Common.

Badges and buttons
Already the girls wore a bewilder-ing array of badges and buttons of all nations, which they have ex-changed with members of the other teams.

There was one grouse—the dis-tance from their trainers in the men's camp at Richmond Park.

Some of the girls, including those from Poland and Bermuda, were being moved to new quarters in Eccleston-square, Victoria.

There were only two girls in the Bermuda team—and both were named Phyllis. Eighteen-year-old coloured student Phyllis Edness from Hamilton is running in the 100 and 200 metres. Blonde Phyllis Light-bourn (20) from Balleys Bay, was to run in the same races and also to see her grandfather, Mr. W. J. H. Jones, of Cowickroad, Tooting.

He has just bought a motor-cycle to take me around," she grinned.

Two give answers
Bombarded with questions from Greeks and Brazilians, from Czechs and Poles, the two London University girl students at the reception office at the college had a dizzy time.

Common ground was French and German. Receptionist Elsa Lindsay, of Upper Norwood, who aims to enter the diplomatic service after getting a language degree, speaks both.

Medical student Denyse Aglion, her colleague, speaks French, too. Denyse knows other languages—Arabic, Hebrew, Armenian, Russian and Syriac, but in these last she still awaits customers.

Cool Midriff



By VERA WINSTON

THAT OLD TOUGHIE denim moves up a notch since some de-signers are using it for casual town togs. But primarily it is the ideal fabric for working sports clothes, for jogs for gardening, and for little play dresses of the type shown here.

The little halter top is quite a thing. It leaves a bare midriff section to criss-cross and then button onto the skirt, which is gathered, zipped closed in back and gathered onto the waist-band in front. The huge patch pockets are edged in white. There are turn-back cuffs on the diminutive sleeves. This model is "cool," com-fortable, easy to wear, and tough.

Little Toes Shrinking
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Future Americans may have no "little toes" if the "present trend" continues, in the opinion of Dr. Frederick A. Feltner, a local chiropodist. Feltner says many little toes already have lost one of three bones because of the shoe styles and blouses.

Bees Fly Far
NEW YORK—Some 3,500 bees were flown to London on a Pan American Clipper en route to France to improve the French breed of bees.

RED RYDER



Such a Population

By Fred Harman

Your Figure in a Bathing Suit



Screen Star Janis Carter need not be afraid of donning a bathing suit because of any figure defects.

By HELEN FOLLETT

PITY the poor girls who won't get into a bathing suit because their figures do not qualify! It is tough luck. How they envy the avelte girls who know that their contours qualify! Let them not despair. Figure remodelling is possible. If a sweet young thing has health she can add to her weight, or—if she stands in the ranks of the plump ones—she can give the laugh to the bath room scales. It is all a matter of exercise and diet. Any teacher of physical education will back us up on that statement.

Look at the girls who were in the army. Daily exercise, simple food, regular hours changed many a figure. They came out with well-de-veloped shoulders, trim waists and—best of all—vibrant posture that made them look smart.

In contrast to the well built, steady-stepping young woman there is the wispily dolly whose figure fol-lows the lines of a question mark. She has carefully forgotten what

little she ever learned about cor-rect posture. She affects the swing-ing gait of models who step around in fashion shows. Think! It is being stylish. What she should do is to pull up her backbone, tuck in her tummy instead of pushing it forward, look like somebody who is wholly com-pletely alive. Why assume a "waith-like pose? Men hate it, as they hate all affectations.

The position that will enable one to touch the walls with heels, shoul-ders and head, is the correct stand-ing pose. Toes must point straight ahead, should never be turned out.

The standing position should be practised until there is no muscle strain anywhere. The first step to-ward the good looks goal is bodily poise. The spinal column must be kept extended, the chest lifted. The arms and shoulders should have ease. At no time should there be rigidity of any part of the body. It is stance and grace that make for style.

BOYS AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Knarf Went Daisy Picking

—But He Couldn't Decide on the Prettiest Flowers—

By MAX TRELL

THE field at the bottom of the hill near the pond is filled with daisies," said Knarf, the shadow-girl with the turned-around name, to her brother Knarf. "I'm going to pick a bouquet. Would you like to come and help me?"

Knarf, who wasn't doing any-thing in particular, answered that he would. So they both set out for the field at the bottom of the hill where Knarf saw all the daisies—and, sure enough, the field was dotted with them, from one end to the other.

Knarf stood at the edge of the field and smiled.

"Well, Knarf, have any trouble at all picking the prettiest?" she said to Knarf. "There are hundreds and hundreds of them."

Nearest Ones
With that she went into the field and started picking them. She took the nearest ones. She was surprised a few moments later, after she had already picked quite a few, to no-tice that her brother hadn't picked any. She saw him bend over, get ready to pick one, then shake his head and walk a little further.

"What's the matter? Why aren't you picking them?" she asked.

"The ones right here aren't as good as the ones further off," he said. "They're all much more beau-tiful further off."

"Oh, no," said Knarf. "They're all the same. They just look better further off."

But Knarf paid no attention to her. He was sure she was wrong. The daisies couldn't look better with one being better. So he wandered off to pick the better ones.

Meanwhile Knarf picked a whole armful, then sat down in the shade of the oak tree to rest. Far off, in the middle of the field, she watched her brother Knarf, still walking fur-ther and further off, without pick-ing any flowers at all.

It was a strange thing. No matter how far Knarf walked, the daisies always seemed prettier a few paces beyond. And when he reached the new place, and was about to pick them, he saw to his astonishment they were even prettier just beyond that.



The daisies over there are pret-tier," Knarf said.

He thought to himself: "There's no use picking them here, when they're much prettier a little fur-ther off."

By and by he reached the end of the field and still he hadn't picked any. He was getting tired. But he was determined "to pick" only the prettiest daisies. So he started crossing the field. Then he crossed back again. Then he struck over from one side to the other. Then he walked all around the edge. Then he went zig-zag. Then he went in a big circle.

Beautiful Bunch
And finally he spied the most beautiful bunch of all.

"Now I've found them!" he shout-ed. He ran straight under the oak tree. Because there was where he saw them.

And when he reached them, he could scarcely believe his own eyes. The daisies he saw—the most beautiful of all—were the ones that Knarf had picked, the ones that were growing closest of all.

Knarf didn't say anything to her brother about how foolish he had been to go trudging all over the field when he might have found the very best daisies growing in the first place he looked. She simply said: "Sit down and rest, Knarf. You look very tired."

QUICKWINK

RIDDLES
GARRET ALBERLINGS

Explorers are the topics for today's Quickwink Riddlers. Try to work the puzzles and if they stump you, look for the answer below.

Do laymen consider tropical or arctic explorers the more literepd? Laymen consider tropical explorers more intrepid because they never get—feet.

Do the puzzle and find the miss-ing word:

Read down: 1—Boy's name. 2—To fall. 3—Stupid. 4—Your old clothes. Now read across the third row of letters for the missing word.

Answer
S T J D C
D D D D
C D C D
A S Z T

PRIZE DIET
WACO, Tex.—Young David Sud-berry had little to show for it after his helper won a prize at the Dairy Day Show here. The helper ate the ribbon.

YOUNG ANGLERS ENCOURAGED
READING, Pa.—Berks County Isaac Walton's are out to perpetuate their tribe. They sponsored a juvenile fishing pool at which only anglers under 10 could fish. They supplied bait, tackle, fly and plug, casting instructions and prizes for the biggest catches.

Rupert & Ting-Ling—10

Rupert is delighted to have the mysterious noise explained. "Of course," he smiles, "I ought to have thought of that. You showed me the lift to China before. And now what shall I do to interest Ting-Ling?" Pong-Ping thinks.

"He wants to do everything he can," he says. "So it doesn't matter much where you take him, but you may find it difficult. You don't speak Chinese, and he doesn't know much English." "We'll go all right," says Rupert. "He seems very cheerful."

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WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



STEEL PLANT LEVELLED—One man was killed and at least six persons injured when this spectacular fire levelled a steel plant in Jersey City recently. Cause of the fire and amount of damage were not immediately ascertained.



BACK TO NATURE—Fruits and nuts are the only food worth eating, declares songstress Juanita Juarez. She advises women to try the diet, and cuts a fine figure to prove her point.



BLIND PHI BETA KAPPAS—Two among 35 University of Southern California students to win coveted membership of Phi Beta Kappa, U.S. national scholarship fraternity, are blind Maxine Hogue and Jack Felthouse. Here the two are shown with their seeing-eye dogs, Toni, left, and Lowell Thomas.



SOME LIKE IT HOT—No dainty dishes here. Barrels of food are shovel-stirred for more than 1,200 Korean refugees from Manchuria where they had been the victims of Communist terror tactics. The refugees spent a 12-day quarantine period at this camp in Inchon, and then were given money and railway tickets to their homes in South Korea.



SURGICAL MIRACLE—Thin scars, expected to disappear in several weeks, can scarcely be seen on the face of year-old New Yorker Christopher Bazarewski, whose forehead, cheeks and nose were severely slashed when a soda bottle exploded at his birthday party.



FALSE ALARM!—It seemed bad enough when Harold Lockwood got bowled over by a heavy stream of water spurting from a misdirected hose in Oyster Bay, New York. But to make matters worse, the accident happened during a demonstration Lockwood and his embarrassed crew were giving in a local fire-fighters competition.



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FLOWER-PAVED STREETS—A blanket of flowers covers the streets of Genzano, Italy, along which the villagers marched as part of a traditional ceremony carried on since 1778. For the occasion, unfold numbers of flowers were gathered, woven into intricate patterns and laid on the street. The preparations took several weeks but the festivities were all over by nightfall.



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Was MULBERRY a failure?



Above: Britain's Mulberry Harbour at Arromanches

FOUR YEARS AFTER D DAY THE DEBATE GOES ON IN SECRET

by **GEORGE CAMPEY**

I HAVE unearthed a secret controversy about the war. Secret because no hint of the arguments has reached the public's ear. These arguments began four years ago. They are still going on. But not openly. They are being conducted quietly wherever military men gather. And the centre-piece of the dispute? Mulberry Harbour.

Just four years ago the Mulberry Harbour was being used. Later the story of this prefabricated port was released to a wondering public. And ever since Mulberry has been classed as one of the vital instruments in the winning of the war.

It has been hailed as a great achievement. Not a solitary voice has been raised in criticism of it—in public.

But there has been criticism nevertheless. And some of it has come from men closely connected with the operation of the scheme.

Mulberry Harbour, accepted for four years as a supreme success, has stirred up an underground dispute among soldiers—and sailors—which is likely to go on as long as the memory of it lives.

I asked for an official view on these Mulberry doubts. This is what I was told: "There have been various criticisms of Mulberry Harbour from various quarters. The whole subject is of a highly controversial nature. There, in cautious official parlance, is the first indication that it was not necessarily the unqualified success the public have always held it to be."

ORIGINALLY TWO

What are the critics' arguments? Listen to their case as I have been able to compile it.

Originally two Mulberrys were planned and started.

Building of them was a hazardous and expensive business. At least

20,000 workmen were engaged on them night and day. Mr R. Coppock, general secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, has already reported that the men "worked to the danger of their lives, and many of them did, in fact, lose their lives." Twenty-five big contracting firms gave up other war work to make them.

The idea denuded Britain of much of her steel. It robbed the country of man-hours which could have been used making tanks and other war weapons.

And the cost of the enterprise? £25,000,000. No small amount even in days of lavish war spending.

Mr. Moneybags banks on charm...

by **R. M. MacCOLL**

A PLUMP, quiet-voiced American of 57 is in Paris with £4,250 millions in his pocket to spend on European recovery.

He has been outlining the "masterplan" which goes with the money, a plan to change "the old ways of doing business" in Europe.

As part of the Marshall aid bargain which Britain has struck in return for her share, Mr Paul Hoffman may quite well become in effect head man in British industry before he is through.

What sort of a man is this wielder of colossal economic powers? He is pleasant and attractive in manner. Iron-grey hair. Observant eyes. Ruddy cheeks. Well-pressed, double-breasted suits. Dark ties. Devoted wife and seven children.

He has a record of unbroken success in his career, largely because he has the amazing knack of pleasing almost everyone.

He is a Republican, yet he was picked for this job by a Democratic President, and he is well liked by Democrat politicians. He has appeared before nine Congressional committees, and at none of these potentially querulous free-for-alls has there been so much as a raised voice or a naughty word. Hoffman charmed them.

Hoffman is an ardent believer in capitalism and free enterprise who is greatly admired by his fellow businessmen—and enormously popular with the labour unions, too.

His reason

THERE are divided opinions on whether Britain did right in accepting Marshall aid. But one can only applaud the selflessness of Hoffman in taking on this demanding job. He was not keen about it and he had a hard time talking his wife into giving her assent.

At his first Press conference a French reporter asked for a message to Europe. Said Hoffman: "Tell them the only reason I am in this damn job is that I have good will for Europe."

More elegantly at a late date Hoffman explained that: "We are investment bankers in recovery." But 80-year-old Charles Eaton, chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, warned him: "Watch your step or you will have maggots crawling all over you."

For the £25,000 a year which Hoffman gets as Marshall plan headman he gave up something like £25,000 salary as president of the Studebaker Motor Car Company. What is more, he has already talked a dozen or more top-salaried businessmen into leaving their lucrative posts to join him in his present venture.

His assets

WHATEVER qualms you may feel about having an American czar for British industry, I am pretty sure you are going to like Hoffman personally.

He can listen as well as talk. He is polite and affable. When he does not know the answer to a thing he says so.

In the three and a half months that he was in Washington as Administrator he put in a 60-hour week, and nearly all his meals, including breakfast, were planning conferences with Cabinet officers or subordinates.

He never smokes or drinks. He plays fair bridge and better golf, which helps to keep his weight steady at 125 lb. He sleeps eight hours.

He had an idea at first that he would personally sift all applications for jobs in the Marshall plan, or Economic Co-operation Administration, as it is called officially. When they told him that 40,000 applications had come in, with more on the way, he changed his mind.

Hoffman left the University of Chicago after one year to become a motor-car salesman. After serving in the artillery in the 1914-1918 war, he came back to motor-car selling with such outstanding success that the Studebaker Company made him its vice-president of sales.

In 1933, at the depth of the depression Studebaker went into receivership, but Hoffman, named as Receiver, brought off a successful reorganisation. Two years later he was made president.

His headache

A FEW years ago Hoffman founded an organisation called the Committee for Economic Development. Made up of several hundred of the biggest business men and bankers of America, this committee studies economic problems with a "progressive and enlightened" cast of mind. His workers like that approach. Another reason why the motor-car workers like him is that his company pays the highest wages in the whole America—motor industry. There has been no strike at Studebakers for the last 12 years.

Mr. Hoffman has with him in Europe his public relations man, a 35-year-old Washington columnist called Al Friendly. Friendly, and Hoffman know that Friendly's secondary task is in his own way almost as tough as Hoffman's main job.

Europe's man-in-the-street has only the sketchiest notion of what the Marshall plan is all about. Friendly will explain it.

A large headache for Hoffman—one of many—is the provision in the Act which says that the European countries which get money grants (Britain is one) must place in a special fund a sum in their own currency equivalent to the grant.

This sum must be devoted, under certain conditions, to rehabilitation programmes. Getting agreement about this provision has not been easy, and the snag remains.

Hoffman has to allocate huge sums among the 16 European nations while avoiding the build-up of resentment or charges of "playing favourites."

Behind him is the hawklike scrutiny of Congress riveted on his every move, with the possibility that the cry may go up at any time that Hoffman is undermining America's economy by being too open-handed towards Europe.

His future

WILL he continue to please everyone as he has done in the past? Well, five years from now you will know the score. That £4,250 millions will have been spent and some will have to be paid back.

For better or worse, Britain's factories and businesses will have been largely switched to American ways by American experts.

Whether the Mulberrys were worth the expenditure of labour and money, or whether both could have been directed to a better end, has been the subject of a Government inquiry. The committee has now finished its work. But its findings have not yet been published.

Assuming, however, that we were in a position to afford the men, the money and the materials for the ports, were they essential to the invasion? It is on the question of performance that the critics base their main argument.

The idea of a floating pier had been considered early in the war. Working out of the scheme was left to an officer, who was, to quote Robert Sherwood's book on Harry Hopkins, "somewhat addicted to a manner of weird contraptions."

It was left to the Chief of Combined Operations, Lord Louis Mountbatten.

'YES' FROM QUEBEC

But it was a long-term plan. The Second Front, planned for 1942, never came. It was in June of the next year that the floating pier idea was considered in relation to the postponed attack.

In that month Mountbatten held a meeting of British and American commanders. It was then decided that artificial harbours were essential. From the Quebec conference came approval. In September the order for the work was in the hands of the Ministry of Supply.

For it was to the United Kingdom, short of men, short of material, that the job fell of making the two ports—one for the British sector, one for the American. This decision was taken to "save time."

But time caught up with the Mulberrys. By D Day most of the essential equipment was ready. But the tug fleet was not fully prepared. And the men of the Royal Navy, U.S. Navy and the Royal Engineers, who were to carry out the operation had not completed their training. Placing of the harbours went on nevertheless until 12 days after D Day. Then came disaster.

The two ports were hit by a gale when they were in their half-finished state. Mulberry B, the British one, was destroyed.

Dr. Felix puts the sun to work

by **CHAPMAN PINCHER**

A MAN who has worked out how to run a furnace solely by the heat of the sun missed a big chance one day recently. Dr. Felix Trombe, head of the team of French scientists behind the scheme, was on holiday. Based in Paris in the grounds of the Mouton Observatory, his giant furnace could have used the peak sunshine to melt a lump of steel in less than a second. It was just the sort of day he talked about enthusiastically when I met him a few weeks ago.

I saw his furnace in action. Its mechanism is simple: A six-foot-wide curved mirror—taken from a captured German searchlight—collects the sun's rays and throws them on to a flat mirror. This brings them to a pinpoint focus where temperatures higher than 3,000 degrees Cent are generated. (Water boils at 100 degrees Cent.)

Dr. Trombe talks of the unlimited free power which can be collected in this way. Each square inch of the sun's surface throws out energy at the rate of 45 h.p. Only a fraction of this free heat reaches us, but it adds up to 5,000,000 h.p. per square mile of the earth's crust.

To generate a similar amount of power, five giant power-stations, ten of our biggest liners, and 500 locomotives would have to run continuously.

fish one, survived. Mulberry A, the American port, collapsed. The Americans, who had by this time captured Cherbourg, abandoned it. They never again looked upon the idea with any favour.

Collapse of the American port was a good thing for its British companion. For many of the "logs" of Mulberry components had been lost in the Channel crossing. And parts from the derelict port were used to complete ours. It was "cannibalism" at sea.

But it was not until well into July that the surviving Mulberry was working to its full capacity. By this time the Americans were getting on very well without theirs. They were, in fact, landing more over their beaches than we were by Mulberry. And so, for that matter, were we.

I have been investigating our Mulberry's performance. I find that it fell far short of expectation.

'DUCKS' HELPED

In the 128 days since it was first set up, Mulberry landed only 539,385 tons of war stores out of a total landed by all means of 1,027,082 tons.

The arithmetic is simple. Mulberry carried less than one-third of our material across the Channel. How, then, did the rest of the stuff go? By the simple device of landing it by amphibious "ducks."

While Mulberry was shakily trying to get into its stride, these craft were landing vast quantities of supplies, sheltered only by the breakwaters of sunken ships. By August 31 alone they had dumped 150,000 tons on the other side of the Channel—a performance that shamed the efforts of the much-vaunted synthetic port.

These figures support the critics in their view that Mulberry was not the miracle-worker it has often been made out to be.

ULTRA-CAUTIOUS?

I know that one high-ranking officer very closely connected with the project has dashed it as unworthy of the effort put into it. There are others of like mind. And as the underground controversy goes on they are asking these questions:

Would the British Mulberry have ever been completed in time if its American counterpart had not broken up and provided it with parts?

Why was this operation at sea made a military responsibility and not a naval one?

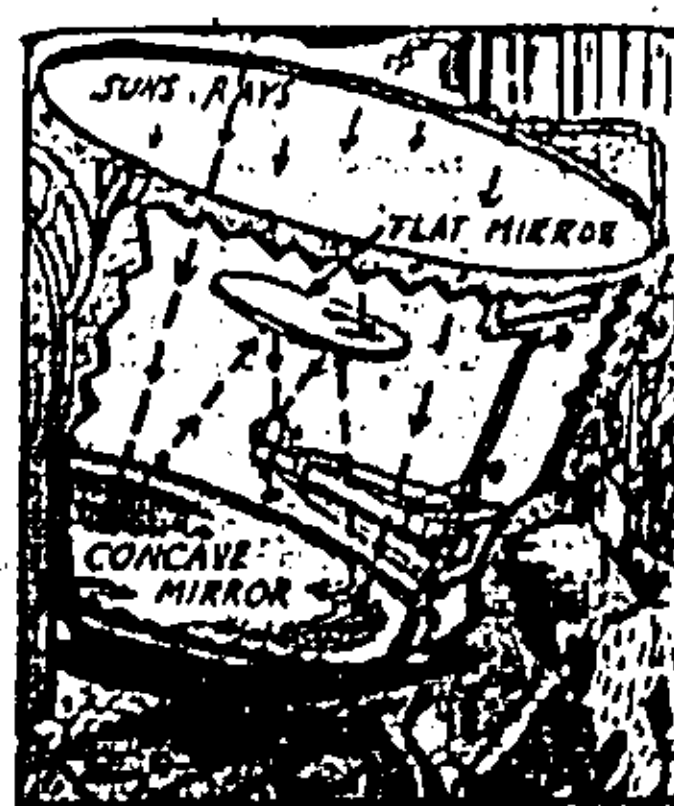
Did not the planners overestimate the hazards of taking supplies across the Channel—being as ultra-cautious in 1944 as they were when they turned down the Second Front in 1942?

These questions have received no official answers. They will go on being debated.

A huge furnace, now being designed by Dr. Trombe for use in the French Empire, has a system of flat mirrors hundreds of square feet in area. A robot device will ensure that the mirror follows the path of the sun to absorb the maximum amount of free energy.

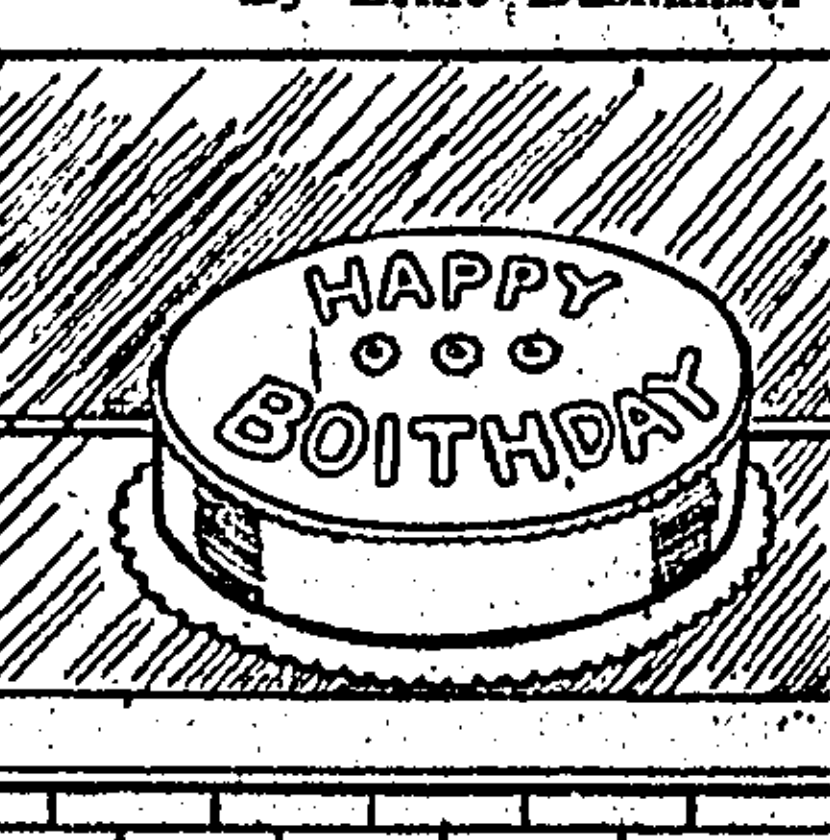
Dr. Trombe expects that this furnace, which is designed to generate thousands of kilowatts of usable power, will be taken up by the French aluminium industry.

He told me: "Good use could be made of free solar power in the new development schemes in the British Empire."



SUN CATCHER... by Dr. Trombe

NANCY His Feelings Are Hot



By **Ernie Bushmiller**

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Defence Opens In Van Heutsz Piracy Trial

The case for the Defence in the Van Heutsz Piracy Case opened at the Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson, this morning when the first accused, Ling Cheuk-wah, entered the witness box to make a complete denial of any participation in the crime.

The accused are Ling Cheuk-wah, 40, unemployed; Keung King-chung, alias 'Lui' Pul, 45, travelling trader; Ling Chan-kei, alias Wing Cheung, 29, travelling trader; and Chan Chung-man, alias Chan Chih, 30.

They are charged with piracy jure gentium in that on December 14, 1947, upon the high seas they assaulted and put in fear of their lives, Capt. Knas Albertus Vlieks, master of the Van Heutsz, other officers, the crew and certain passengers (names unknown) and stole from the master the ship's motorboat, seven revolvers, six pistols, five rifles, two sub-machine guns, 3,100 rounds of ammunition, \$675, Straits \$175, Dutch guilders 350 and a raincoat; from Capt. Vlieks an Omega wrist watch, one pair binoculars, a fountain pen, and from Cheng Tim-wee a European style suit.

Mr A. Lonsdale (Crown Counsel) is prosecuting, assisted by Mr L. R. Whant, D.C.I. The accused are represented by Mr C. E. Lo Sny, instructed by Mr C. A. S. Russ.

ACCUSED TESTIFIES

Ling told the Court he was a travelling trader who lived at 376, Queen's Road West, second floor. When the Police arrived at his address at 4 a.m. on April 22, they began a search of his cubicle immediately and it was not until he was at the Police Station that he learned he was suspected of being involved in the Van Heutsz piracy.

Denying he took any part in the piracy, Ling accounted for the pawn ticket and photo of the third accused found among his belongings.

He said everything in the bedroom except the motorboat and the canvas bag belonged to him or his wife. Of the four leather suit-cases, two were his and two were his wife's, and that was what he told the Police. The canvas bag was left in his keeping by a friend and a pawn ticket was also left behind by a man named Ho Kau. Some years ago, he employed Ho to collect freight for him in the salt trade. On the last occasion Ho visited him he asked for a loan of \$20. He could not lend him until he saw the latter left the pawn ticket with him as security for the loan. He did not know how Ho got the raincoat which was found in his possession by the Police.

Ling said he did not know the third accused. His photo was among the letters and other photographs left by Tong Tak in May 1947 when Tong took his wife back to the country. The case is proceeding.

Hotel Residents' Association

A letter signed by Lt-Col. E. B. Brauer-Creagh, Chairman of the Hotel Residents' Association, has been sent to the Hon. T. N. Chau, Chairman of the Hotel Rates Committee, in which it is stated that the Association's Committee feel justified in demanding that it should be adequately represented at the meetings of the Rates Committee and that its views should be heard and seriously considered.

The letter adds, "The feeling in our Association is strongly in favour of our representation being agreed to, since it offers you the most satisfactory means of reaching decisions based on their incidence on the public—in whose name this Association can claim to speak, as well as on the Hotels."

The note also explains that although the Association can today only speak for the residents of Kowloon hotels, membership is open to residents of hotels on the Island or elsewhere in the Colony; and the Association anticipates that a considerable number of these will avail themselves of the protection and the facilities which this Association had been formed to offer.

POSITION CLARIFIED

In a letter to the Editor, "Hongkong Telegraph," the Chairman of the Hotel Residents' Association writes, "My Committee is prepared to accept applications for membership from any persons suitably placed."

"In this connection we, for the time being, laid it down as a qualification for membership that the applicant shall have enjoyed not less than one month's continuous residence in an hotel or boarding house named in the recently published Rate Control."

"I would also ask you to clarify the position in regard to Chinese Hotels. It was felt that, by throwing membership open to their residents, the detail might become too great for the one Committee to handle, or that a Committee of unmanageable size might come into being. Should, however, the residents of Chinese Hotels form a parallel Association, my Committee will be most glad to compare notes and views at all stages of negotiations and to assist them in every way in our power."

PRO-ZIONIST EGYPTIAN STUDENTS

Cairo, Aug. 11.—The Ministry of Education today announced that it has "deprived" some 30 Egyptian-Jewish students attending schools in Switzerland of the "supervision" of the Egyptian Educational Office there. It alleged that they were carrying on pro-Zionist activities.

A Ministry official said that the Ministry received several complaints about their activities and asked the Egyptian Educational Office there to investigate. The investigation, he said, proved the complaints of their pro-Zionist activities to be true and the Ministry, therefore, decided to cut any financial help from these students, and the Educational Office will no longer look after them.

The students concerned, he said, carried Egyptian passports, and the Ministry, which obtained money needed for their educational expenses there, had been spending about a quarter of a million francs yearly on them.

The official said that similar complaints had been received of pro-Zionist activities on the part of Egyptian-Jewish students in the United States, but investigations proved nothing against them.

Chinese Soldier Carried Opium

Wong Kee, 29, Chinese soldier, was sentenced to nine months and recommended for banishment by Mr d'Almada at Central this morning for possession of two and a half tins of raw opium at the Douglas Wharf yesterday.

Defendant had three previous convictions, two for unlawful possession and one for loitering.

For keeping an opium divan at an unnumbered hut in Stone Nullah Street, Cheung Tat, 19, was sentenced to nine months and recommended for banishment. Five smokers were each fined \$50.

Defendant, who had a previous conviction for possession of opium pipes, said his father was the real owner of the opium. His father happened to be out at the time and he took charge of the premises.

HOUSE BOY BORROWS CAR

"There is too much of this going on. You have a total disregard for other people's safety and property," said Mr d'Almada at Central this morning when he fined Yu Cheung, 17, house boy, \$200 or one month for driving a car without a licence and without the owner's permission.

Inspector Moran said defendant was driving car No. 7022 at Bowen Road yesterday and when stopped, he was found to be driving without a licence. Further enquiries revealed that defendant had taken the car without the owner's permission.

Dumped Rubbish In Streets

Four Chinese were fined \$40 each by Mr d'Almada at Central this morning for dumping rubbish on public streets.

Mr d'Almada remarked that the health authorities were trying to keep the place clean on one hand while defendants were making the place dirty on the other. He asked the Chinese Press to give publicity to such cases.

Inspector Moran said all the cases occurred between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. when defendants thought there was no one watching.

100 Chinese Held In Philippines

Manila, Aug. 12.—The Deputy Immigration Commissioner, Mr Jesus Bautista, has ordered the arrest of about 100 Chinese who were admitted to the Philippines as temporary visitors but whose permits have expired.—United Press.

Stillman Returning To China

Washington, Aug. 11.—The Economic Co-operation Administration today announced that Mr Charles Stillman, head of the China Technical Mission, has left by plane for China, where he is expected to arrive on Friday. The ECA said Mr Stillman will return to Washington early next month.—United Press.

Manacled Children Found



Police officer Joe LaMonica questions two small boys found with a younger brother in Los Angeles with their legs manacled together by a pair of handcuffs (arrow). Their father, Samuel McPhail, an employee of a private detective agency, was booked on suspicion of child neglect. The children are Patrick, 1½, Robert (pointing), 4, and Samuel, Jr., 5.—AP Picture.

Pres. Chiang Wants Heart To Heart Talk With Li Tsung-Jen

Shanghai, Aug. 12.—The official Central News, in a brief Peiping dispatch, disclosed today that President Chiang Kai-shek has invited Vice-President Gen. Li Tsung-jen to join him in Kuling for a "brief stay and heart to heart talk."

The dispatch said that the invitation was sent to Gen Li prior to Pres. Chiang's departure for the summer capital. The dispatch added that Li has not yet indicated when he will be proceeding to Kuling—if he plans to accept the invitation at all.

There has been much speculation as to the reason for Li's prolonged stay in Peiping, which was never known as a summer resort. Rumours that Li has been quietly working with North China leaders for semi-autonomy to serve as a bridge for Kuomintang-Communist rapprochement have been emphatically denied.

Observers, however, are convinced that Li's stay in Peiping must be more than mere love for the old capital and may involve his dislike to play second string in Nanking.

Chinese political circles in Shanghai generally interpreted Chiang's invitation as either designed to save Li's face for not having invited him earlier to participate in the party reform talks, or to keep him close to the Presidential party in order to put Li back in the second string position.

Chiang, meanwhile, is quietly resting in Kuling and making daily excursions to scenic spots on the mountain.

A Central News account of Chiang's restful day in Kuling said the President took a sedan chair, ride and was paid respects by residents everywhere he went. At one point Chiang found a public toilet not properly shut and instructed his bodyguard to turn it off to show the people how to avoid wastefulness.

The account said that President Chiang spent several hours attending official business, and takes a nap after lunch.—United Press.

LIFE TERM FOR HSU LIANG

Tientsin, Aug. 12.—The Hopei High Court today reduced the death sentence on Hsu Liang, puppet Ambassador to Japan, to life imprisonment.

Hsu represented Wang Ching-wei's puppet government to Tokyo during the last years of the war. Hsu also held the post of Minister of Communications under Wang. Hsu appealed against his death sentence and won the life term.—United Press.

PIRATES PAY PENALTY

Amoy, Aug. 12.—Seven pirates, whose looting of the coastal steamer Chungshin last February caused the sinking of the steamer with loss of 100 lives, were executed in Amoy yesterday.

The eighth pirate is serving life imprisonment. The pirates boarded the ship as passengers and began looting the ship when it neared Amoy. The panic-stricken passengers rushed to one side of the ship, causing it to capsize.—United Press.

COMMUNISTS MORE ACTIVE IN INDIA

Washington, Aug. 11.—Sir Benegal Ram Rau, Indian Ambassador to the United States, said today that there was evidence that the Communists were stepping up activity in India along the pattern of the campaign throughout the Far East.

Sir Benegal said: "There is no doubt the Communists have been more active during the last few months and during the last year in India."

He said that allegations that the strikes which had reduced Indian production were instigated by the Communists were "probably true."

At the same time, Sir Benegal said Communist political strength in India was weak, although the party was strong among workers in the industrial areas.

The Ambassador's remarks were made at his first meeting with the United States press at the Embassy.

INDIA AND JAPAN

Sir Benegal said that when the Kashmir and Hyderabad problems were settled, India would be in a position to become the most industrialized nation in Asia. However, when questioned, he qualified this by saying he did not know how Japan would develop under United States policy.

At the same time, he said India no longer need fear Japanese competition. India purchased large amounts of Japanese cotton textile prewar, but at present India found Japanese textiles more expensive and of inferior quality.

He said General MacArthur had raised the low wage scale which previously had enabled Japan to produce cheap textiles.

"Now that India is free, we can erect tariff walls because we do not have to protect the Manchester mills. And Japan no longer can apply economic pressure through military power."—United Press.

Railway Losing Heavily

Canton, Aug. 11.—The Canton-Hankow Railway Administration is losing considerable money, according to local Chinese press reports.

One such report says that for this month alone the Administration has overdrawn its bank account by some CN\$1,000,000 million to cover expenses. Because of this the Administration is said to have approached the Ministry of Communications in Nanking for a subsidy. The Ministry is reported to have granted a sum equivalent to the bank overdraft.

Meantime, it is reported that a big quantity of Canadian sleepers is due to arrive here from Hongkong soon. These sleepers are to replace old ones along the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The train service between Canton and Kowloon will be speeded up when the new sleepers have been laid.—Reuter.

NAZIS TO DIE

Mons, Aug. 11.—Twelve German war criminals—all of them former members of the SS—were sentenced to death by a military court here today. They will be executed by a firing squad in Mons in the near future, the President of the Court announced.

This is the first time that German war criminals have been condemned to death by a Belgian court. All were accused of taking part in the wholesale massacre of civilians in the Mons-Charleroi area a few days before the liberation of Belgium.—Reuter.

WAR CRIMES SMALL FRY

Tokyo, Aug. 11.—Allied Headquarters, Legal Section reported today that more than 700 war crimes suspects have been tried by Eight Army military commissions in Japan, but there are still more than 700 potential cases pending.

The Legal Section reported that of 714 defendants tried for conventional war crimes—war crimes of lower level being separately grouped—undergoing trial separately since the commission began functioning two-and-a-half years ago, 680 had been found guilty. Of these 105 were sentenced to hang. Fifty-four were acquitted.

Eight cases are being concurrently tried at Yokohama. The Legal Section chief, Mr Atsuo C. Carpenter, said he recently signed charges against 123 Japanese, and at least 100 of these persons are now in Sugamo Prison awaiting trial.

He said, in addition, over 600 more cases are being investigated, 100 of which involved possible abuse and murder of captured American fliers.—United Press.

SERIOUS NOT HOPELESS IS HER VIEW OF CHINA

Shanghai, Aug. 12.—Mrs Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador in Washington, who is concluding a brief visit here from the United States, pledged to promote closer working relations between the United Service to China and Chinese communities in America, in a statement issued here last night.

The United Service to China is a group of volunteer workers banded together to raise funds for educational, medical and other social welfare work in China and is at present entirely American, although in the past it has sporadically called upon Chinese in America to aid specific projects.

Mrs Koo, who was active in the British United Aid to China when she was in Britain, and has been closely associated with the United Service to China since its inception, said she believed the time had come for the USC and the Chinese in America to develop a "permanent working relationship."

"Chinese in America have always responded to appeals from USC, but Chinese friends of USC in America feel that from now on a closer and continuous relationship should be created to bring the Chinese into more intimate contact with the work USC is carrying on here in China."

Mrs Koo revealed she is purchasing here a collection of articles for a bazaar which the Washington Committee of USC will probably hold in October. She said she was throwing open the Embassy for the event.

Although she said she had not been here long enough to have a definite opinion of the general feeling about China's present crisis, she said: "The people appear to be of a divided mind. I find a feeling of apprehension and insecurity in

business circles. But on the other hand, people in Nanking who are best informed of the situation are not at all pessimistic."

"I am inclined to share the latter view, if things are taken in hand quickly, there is no reason why China cannot pull herself out of her present difficulties. The situation is serious, but not hopeless."—Reuter.

ZBW RADIO

HKZ Programme Summary: 6.01, Children's Story: "Through the Looking Glass" by Lewis Carroll, Tweedledum and Tweedledee (BBC); 6.30, Italian Songs by Emilio-Livi (Tenor); 6.45, Jazz Octet (BBC); 7.00, TRAM (BBC); 7.15, Tommy Handley New Series (BBC); 7.30, La Demi-Heure Francophone (Studio); 8.00, World and Home News (London Relay); 8.15, British Chorus Hall; 8.30, Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (BBC); 8.45, "The Boy Comes Home"—A Play by A. A. Milne, produced by Molly Korallion (Studio); 10.00, World and Home News (London Relay); 10.15, Weather Report; 10.30, Vocal Duo; 10.45, Dance to Couple; 11.00, Amato and His Orchestra with Betty Roberts and Dave Fullerton (BBC); 11.15, Radio News (BBC); 11.30, Weather Report and Close Down.

DEATH

BAYOT—Pauilo Maria, died at his residence, 905 M. H. del Pilar, Manila, Manila, P.I., on 11th August, 1948, deeply beloved husband of Clea Bayot, widow and father of Tony, Nancy and Jack.

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Refuses To Discuss Abdication

London, Aug. 11.—The Maharaja of Baroda refused today to say whether he would accede to the demands of his legislature to abdicate as ruler of one of India's richest princely states.

Reached on board the liner Queen Elizabeth by radio telephone, his highness scoffed at charges that he had "misused and misappropriated" £2,500,000 from Baroda's public treasury.

"Someone must have put that rumour out about me," he said in reply to questioning.

The Maharaja said he planned to fly to India very shortly. —Associated Press.

Writ Served On Soviet Consul

Sequel To "Rescue" Of School Teacher

New York, Aug. 11.—The Soviet Consul General (Mr. Jacob Lomakin) was served with a writ today, directing him to produce in Court on Tuesday the Russian school teacher whom he "rescued" on Saturday from an anti-Communist Russian haven.

An attorney served the writ on Mr. Lomakin as the Consul stepped from his black limousine at the Consulate. Mr. Lomakin took the document, glanced at it, smiled and hurried inside.

The writ was issued by the Supreme Court Justice, Mr. Samuel Dickstein. It ordered Mr. Lomakin to produce Mrs. Oksana Stepanovna Kosenkina, former teacher at the now defunct Soviet school for the children of Russian diplomats.

The writ was obtained by Mr. Christopher Emmett, chairman of the Board of Common Cause, Inc., an organization whose objective is "to promote American resistance to Communist aggression and the co-operation of all free peoples in defending and extending the area of freedom." Its members include Wilbur Forster, editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Malcolm Muir, publisher of Newsweek; columnist Dorothy Thompson; Harold Carter, Pulitzer Prize-winning Mississippi editor.—United Press.

Troops To Climb Alps For Bodies

Milan, Aug. 11.—Italian Alpine troops will attempt to ascend the heights of the French-Italian Alps tomorrow to recover the bodies of the victims of an eight months old plane crash.

The plane, an American Air Force C-47 Dakota, crashed with 22 or 23 persons aboard on November 20, 1947, on a flight from Pisa to Frankfurt. The wreckage was found more than 9,000 feet high in the Alps to the south of Cuneo, near the French-Italian border a few days ago. It is buried under nearly 23 feet of snow. —Associated Press.

Rangoon Curfew

Rangoon, Aug. 11.—The district Magistrate today ordered a curfew in Rangoon, Myanmar and Insein from 10 p.m. local time daily. The reason for this step was said to be the activities of insurgents in the Rangoon area.

Syrian lies across the Rangoon river five miles south-east of Rangoon and 23 miles off Thongwa. Insein is a suburban town 9 miles north of Rangoon. —Associated Press.

NIZAM TO CUT RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS

Madras, Aug. 11.—Indian officials in Madras said tonight that they had received messages indicating that the Nizam of Hyderabad planned to cut off railway communication with North Western Madras through Alampur and Kurnool.

Both towns are on the Hyderabad-Madras border. Alampur is just inside Hyderabad territory and Kurnool is just within Madras territory. From Kurnool, the railway runs south westerly to Bellary in North Western Madras.

The Madras reports were confirmed by the District Collector at Kurnool. He also reported that direct telephone communication between Secunderabad—which is near the centre of Hyderabad territory and is the central control point of the Nizam's state railway—and three intermediate stations on this line was cut off this morning by the Nizam's Electrical Department.

BRITAIN MAPPING ANTARCTIC

Preparing For Commercial Exploitation

London, Aug. 11.—Britain hopes to have a large slice of her Antarctic frontier explored, mapped and ready for commercial exploitation—if exploration is found feasible—by 1950.

A survey by the United Press of Antarctic circles in London disclosed that deposits of copper, iron ore and coal have been discovered in the region, and oil is believed to exist in at least one sector. But the commercial possibilities are not yet known.

Teams of British scientists and explorers are systematically rolling back the Unknown from a crescent shaped chain of eight bases which stretch through 500 miles of the Polar lands. The most northern base is on Lundy Island in the South Orkney Islands, which is a one-man base part of the year, and the most southern is at Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, where 11 men are stationed. The bases are manned by a total of 38 Britishers and are linked by radio.

The onslaught against the secrets of the Antarctic is being directed by Major K. S. Pierce-Butler, a 30-year-old Signals officer who was seconded to the Colonial Office to head the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey.

RICH IN MINERALS
Major Pierce-Butler recently came back to London with the reports and film record of progress made by his men during the last two and half years. He will rejoin them in October.

In his office, tucked away on the third floor of a Colonial Office annex not far from Westminster Abbey, the strapping, jovial explorer said in an interview that the region was rich in minerals but he emphasised that radio-active metals were not among them.

The Scott Expedition years ago proved coal in the Beardmore Glacier area and Ferguson, a prospector working with the British Antarctic Survey, reported deposits of pyrites in the South Shetlands.

Major Pierce-Butler said the mainland and islands in the region apparently are an extension of the Andes. He said the rock structure on Alexander I Land, which is separated from Graham Land by the King George VI Sound, indicated oil might be found there. An expedition will set out to map and explore the region as soon as the southern summer season arrives this year, he said.

Major Pierce-Butler said he planned to have the British sector of the Antarctic mapped down to 75 degrees south latitude by 1950. He also expected to have some detailed information on the extent and precise location of the mineral wealth locked in that area available for British commercial interests by then.

SEA ELEPHANT CENSUS

A base was set up last year on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys, to take a census of the sea elephant population, the British Antarctic expert said. An average of 400 was recorded and that information has been forwarded to seal hunters in Britain.

The Antarctic leader declined to speculate on the commercial possibilities of the region, which so far has been principally valuable as a whaling centre.

He emphasised that not enough was known of the mineral deposits for anyone to accurately state what would be done with them in the future. He pointed out, however, that two obstacles would make commercial exploitation difficult—transportation and the weather.

The trade magazine "Mine and Quarry Engineering" has taken a dim view of the Antarctic's future as a mining centre. It said in a recent editorial that the mineral deposits there would not be worked "until the world's other resources have grown very slender indeed."

ICE CAPPED CONTINENT

The magazine article continued: "When the Antarctic is considered as a possible mining field, difficulties not found in the Northern Hemisphere at once become apparent. The whole continent is smothered by an ice cap, and through this ice sheet

exposures of rock are comparatively rare, so that prospecting and development methods will have to be devised. From the technical point of view the cost of maintaining closed water circuits for milling would in the prevailing temperatures be enormous. Finally, to attract labour, wages would have to be so handsome even by present day values that when finance would hesitate to speculate."

Britain's network of bases are "front line" meteorological posts. Balloons are used extensively because the weather is incubated at high altitudes. Their weather forecasts are indispensable for whalers and South Atlantic shipping.

NO BOREDOM

Major Pierce-Butler, who has almost more volunteers for the Antarctic than he can use, said "life is not hard and dangerous, as popularly supposed. He said his men were able to work about 10 months out of the year out of doors and during the summer months (December to February) temperatures soared into the forties Fahrenheit.

There was too much to do to get bored, he said. During the darkest winter months the long winter blizzards snowed the men in, they played cards, read from a well stocked library, and repaired gear. BBC broadcasts and South American radio stations were easily tuned in. "The biggest kick we used to get," he said, "was to see the sun for the first time after the long winter. It was a sign that Spring—and the relief ship—would soon be coming." —United Press.

Inflation Oddity

Shanghai, Aug. 12.—The Chinese inflation has made it possible for a lucky few to eat their cake and have it too.

A man contracted to buy a suit for 80,000,000 Chinese dollars and paid the tailor 30,000,000 dollars deposit. He changed the remaining 50,000,000 dollars into \$30 U.S.

Two weeks later the tailor delivered the suit, the customer changed his U.S. \$30 back to Chinese, getting 130,000,000 dollars because of the increased exchange rate.

Paying the tailor the 50,000,000 dollars due, he now has his new suit and the \$80,000,000 he set out with. —Associated Press.

WAITING FOR INSTRUCTIONS

London, Aug. 11.—The Soviet Ambassador to Britain, M. George Zarubin, a deputy to the Big Four Conference on the former Italian colonies, was believed today to be waiting for instructions from Moscow on whether or not to agree to the British proposal for a continued news blackout while the recommendations for the future of the colonies are being discussed.

The Conference refused again today to disclose the content of its continued discussion on the future of Eritrea. The British proposal, supported by France and the United States, is designed to prevent undesirable local repercussions. According to a usually well informed source, an agreement on the future of Eritrea, the first of the three former Italian African territories to be discussed at the present session, has not yet been reached. —Reuter.

Protest Against High Prices

Munster, Aug. 11.—Housewives in Munster and other towns staged demonstrations today in protest against the high prices of fruit and vegetables. For the most part they took the form of banner marches through the streets, but at Bayreuth, they led to a minor riot in which some dealers were beaten.

Dortmund green grocers decided to cease buying home grown fruit for the remainder of the week as a protest against the high prices charged by wholesalers. —Reuter.



Two little mascots, equipped with their own robes and hoods, flank Dr Samuel Green, grand dragon, at initiation ceremonies held near Atlanta, Ga., in which some 700 were admitted to the hooded order and a huge cross burned.—AP Picture.

British Protest Against Air Regulations Infringement

Berlin, Aug. 11.—British air officials today handed a routine protest to the Russians about a flight by 13 Yak fighter planes over the Western sectors of Berlin last night. The flight was not regarded as a very serious infringement of the four-power safety regulations and would not be followed by a high level protest, it was learned.

American air officials were today studying the report of an American Skymaster pilot on the air lift into the capital who said he saw anti-aircraft shells burst well inside the American corridor at between 8,000 and 10,000 feet.

The pilot, who saw several Russian planes towing targets in the same area, said the shells exploded "at a comfortable distance" from his plane.

Mr. W. Stewart Symington, the United States Secretary of Air, who flew into Berlin tonight with General Hoyt Vandenberg, the United States Air Chief of Staff, said he knew nothing about the alleged fire report.

Major General Curtis Lemay, Commander of the American Air Forces in Europe, General William Tunner, Commander of the American air lift operations, and Brigadier General Leon Johnson, accompanied Mr. Stewart Symington, when the party arrived at Tempelhof airport today.

BIG AIR BRIDGE

"We were not bothered by anything like that today," Mr. Stewart Symington said. The airlift was becoming a bigger job than the wartime "Hump" operations into China but would be maintained and strengthened through the winter months if necessary, he added.

The reinforcements which had arrived yesterday meant that there were now over 100 giant four-engined Skymasters on the air bridge. "There are still more to come," he said.

Plans for setting up a separate Western sector food administration were speeded up today when the Russians gave permission for files dealing with Western Zone food administration to be moved from the central office in the Soviet Zone to the new three-sector headquarters in the British part of the city.

Whether the air lift would be suspended during any possible relaxation of the blockade was not a matter for the Air Force to decide, Mr. Symington said. "If the Government wants us to go on maintaining the air lift, we can go on and do it," he declared. "If the Government wants us to fly the air lift through the bad weather periods, we will do it and in the quantities desired," he added. —Reuter.

"NO AGREEMENTS FOR AGREEMENT'S SAKE"

Washington, Aug. 11.—Mr. George Marshall, the Secretary of State, said today that the United States would "persist in its efforts to negotiate a settlement of its differences" with the Soviet Union, but declared flatly that there was no intention to get "agreements for agreement's sake."

Mr. Marshall declined to make any specific comment on the Berlin crisis and the Moscow talks. He coupled the statement—made at a press conference here—with an attack on Soviet policy at the current Danube Conference in Belgrade.

"It seems clear that the Soviet Government is calculated to tie up commercial navigation on the Danube by making it subject to the control of the Russian Government and its satellites at the expense of the general prosperity of Europe."

"We should agree to a system which can be utilized to obstruct in many ways free commerce on this great international waterway."

Mr. Marshall said the Danube Conference was "an excellent example of the difficulties we encounter in our settlement of war abnormalities in Europe."

READY TO DISCUSS

He added: "We entered this conference because we feel that we should be ready to discuss these matters and listen to the arguments of others. We feel that we should not assume in advance that no agreements can be reached."

"There are deep fundamental differences that must be taken into consideration," he said. "The Secretary of State resolutely refused to say anything on the Berlin situation or to comment on the London and Paris reports in the United States press today that the Moscow talks were making little, if any, progress and that a general

atmosphere of pessimism pervaded all quarters."

Earth Tremors Recorded

New York, Aug. 11.—Earthquake shocks were recorded on two seismographs in the United States early today. The John Carroll University at Cleveland, Ohio, reported "strong" shocks which appeared to be near Mexico City, or on the Mexican coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The seismograph continued to record the tremors for more than an hour.

Fordham University, New York, recorded "fairly sharp" shocks at about the same time, saying they appeared to be about 2,050 miles southwest of New York. —Reuter.

Palestine Police For Malaya

London, Aug. 11.—The first 40 of 300 former Palestine police and colonial police officers with Palestine service who have been chosen for duty in Malaya, will leave London Airport tomorrow by special aircraft. Colonel William Grey, the new Police Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya and former Inspector General of the Palestine police, will fly to Malaya with the tomorrow's party. —Reuter.

Ku Klux Klan Mascots

Ban On Goods To Russia

Anglo-US Discussions On "High Level"

London, Aug. 11.—It is reported reliably today that high level negotiations are now in progress between Britain and the United States to determine the scope of goods to be banned in future exports to Russia and her satellites for security reasons.

There is agreement on a wide range of the commodities and the commodities which both Britain and the United States consider should be excluded from the post list to the Soviet and Eastern European countries. They include both manufactured goods and raw materials which could be used by Russia to strengthen her war potential.

But on a number of unspecified goods, Britain and the United States disagree with the British favouring their inclusion in future exports and the United States opposing.

NO RISK ARGUMENT

The British argue that the goods in question involve no risk from the point of view of security, and their export would help develop trade with Eastern Europe.

British are seemingly anxious to intensify her trade relations with both the Russian and Eastern European countries. British officials completed preparations for a resumption of talks with Russia and is ready for what is termed in official quarters as the "first stage of negotiations with the Soviet."

The talks will open in London this month immediately upon arrival of Soviet experts. A previous meeting took place earlier last month between Mr. Harold Wilson and the Soviet Ambassador in London, M. Georgi Faurin.—United Press.

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